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The Hongkong Telegraph

WEATHER FORECAST
OVERCAST
Barometer 29.84

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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September 11, 1916. Temperature 6 a.m. 73 2 p.m. 57
Humidity 95 72

September 11, 1916. Temperature 6 a.m. 76 2 p.m. 84
Humidity 86 94

7454 日四十月八

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1916.

一拜禮 號一十月九英海香 SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS
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TELEGRAMS. CONDENSED.

THE RUSSIANS CAPTURED 15 OFFICERS AND 1,889 MEN IN CARPATHIANS. 10,000 AFRICAN NATIVES ARE TO ENGAGE IN DOCK LABOUR IN FRANCE. BRITISH NAVAL AEROPLANES ATTACKED POINTS AT LICHTERVELDE. SIR DOUGLAS HAIG PAYS A TRIBUTE TO THE DASH OF OUR TROOPS. ALL THE GROUND GAINED BY THE BRITISH HAS BEEN MAINTAINED. BRITISH HAVE ADVANCED FROM 300 TO 3,000 YDS. ON A 6,000-YD. FRONT. MR. ASQUITH'S VISIT TO THE FRONT IS WITHOUT POLITICAL SIGNIFICANCE. THE ENEMY IS BLOWING UP HALICZ FORTS PRIOR TO A RETIREMENT. RUSSIANS ARE CANNONADING THE RETREATING ENEMY ON THE DNIESTER. RUSSO-RUMANIAN FORCES REPULSED THE BULGARIANS AT BAZARJIK. NUMEROUS ENEMY ATTACKS ON THE FRENCH HAVE ENDED IN FAILURE. BULGARIANS OCCUPIED RUMANIAN TOWN OF SILISTRIA ON THE DANUBE. AN ENEMY AEROPLANE BOMBED BELFORT, DOING UNIMPORTANT DAMAGE. FRENCH AEROPLANE AGAIN BOMBED POWDER FACTORY AT ROTTWEIL. GERMAN COUNTER-ATTACK ORDERED BY KAISER COST TERRIBLE LOSSES.

[All telegrams appearing in large type are the latest having been received during the course of the day. Those in small type have come through over-night.]

THE ALLIED OFFENSIVE.

What Mr. Asquith Saw.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

September 10, 3.00 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters states that Mr. Asquith's visit to the front is, so far as is known, purely inspectional, without any political significance.

The Premier evinced much interest at the Headquarters of the Flying Corps, and made a regular tour of the ammunition dumps, examining our shells as well as specimens captured from the Germans. He had an excellent opportunity of witnessing the colossal expenditure now taking place, and he spent a good deal of time at the casualty clearing station, talking to wounded soldiers. He also visited Ericourt.

Terrible Cost of Kaiser's Plan.

September 10, 3.00 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Paris states that the enemy counter-attack on the night of the 8th inst. is said to have been ordered by the Kaiser and to have been directed by General von Hindenburg personally.

At least three Divisions of Wurtembergers, Mecklenburgers and Saxons delivered four most furious mass attacks in seven hours, but they were driven back by artillery and machine-gun fire with enormous losses, without gaining an inch of ground.

A combatant says the Germans fall like flies, and those in the ranks behind had to scramble over the bodies of their comrades before falling in their turn. Apparently, von Hindenburg took no account of the losses.

The 12th Saxon Division suffered most severely, one regiment thereof being wiped out. Four hundred corpses were counted on a length of two hundred yards.

Good Work by Naval Aeroplanes.

September 10, 4.00 p.m.

An official message says:—Naval aeroplanes attacked a railway siding and ammunition dumps at Lichterfelde on September 9 and returned safely.

Strong Enemy Counter-Attacks.

September 10, 4.15 p.m.

A Paris communique states:—Strong enemy counter-attacks at different points between Belloy en Santerre and Barleux gained a footing in one of our trenches, but our vigorous counter-attack regained all the ground momentarily occupied by the enemy.

An enemy aeroplane bombed Belfort, but there were no fatalities, and the damage done was unimportant.

A French aeroplane again bombed the powder factory at Rottweil on the night of the 8th inst., causing explosions and volumes of smoke.

French Capture More Prisoners.

September 10, 4.50 p.m.

A Paris communique states:—Enemy bomb attacks south-west of Berny, east of Denicourt and south of Verman d'Oillers were thrown back everywhere with heavy losses.

We took a hundred prisoners as the result of a brilliant action to the east of Fleury, making three hundred here.

A German attack to the west of Vaux fort failed.

A Week's Progress on the British Front.

September 10, 6.10 p.m.

General Sir Douglas Haig, in a communique, says:—All the ground gained has been maintained and our gains extended. Enemy counter-attacks north-east of Pozieres were beaten off.

Our line has advanced from 300 to 3,000 yards on a 6,000 yards front, as a result of a week's fighting.

The spirit and dash of the troops are magnificent. The Irish from the Connaught, Leinster and Munster regiments continued their fine work yesterday in an attack on Ginchy. Rifle regiments from Warwickshire, Kent, Devon, Gloucestershire, Surrey and Cornwall as well as Welsh and Scottish regiments, were also engaged in all the week's fighting and have done splendid work.

TELEGRAMS.

IN THE BALKANS.

Bulgarians Repulsed.

[Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph."]

September 10, 3.00 p.m.

An official announcement made at Bucharest states that on the 8th inst. Russo-Rumanian forces repulsed the Bulgarians at Biserjik.

Bulgarians Abandon Trenches.

September 10, 4.50 p.m.

A French communique issued at Salonica states that east of Votrenik the Bulgarians abandoned several trenches and a quantity of material.

Rumanian Town Falls.

September 10, 6.55 p.m.

It is announced in Berlin that the Bulgarians have captured the Rumanian town of Silistria, on the south bank of the Danube.

British Activity.

September 10, 9.10 p.m.

A British official announcement issued at Salonica states:—On the Struma front we shelled Jemickoz and Nevolj.

An enemy patrol and working parties were dispersed, and a successful raid carried out on the Doiran front.

THE RUSSIAN DRIVE.

Enemy Preparing to Retire.

September 10, 3.00 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says:—The enemy is blowing up the forts at Halicz, prior to a retirement.

The great bridge on the Dniester has been blown up. The Russians hold the left bank and are cannonading the retreating enemy. Two trains have been wrecked.

Captures in the Carpathians.

September 10, 4.40 p.m.

A Russian communique says:—In the wooded Carpathians, from August 31 to September 6 we captured 15 officers and 1,889 men, two guns and much war material.

AFRICAN NATIVES FOR DOCK LABOUR IN FRANCE.

September 10, 4.20 p.m.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Pretoria, General Botha has announced that, in view of the frequently expressed desire that natives be allowed to help overseas, the Government, at the request of the Imperial Government, has arranged that five battalions, each of two thousand men, shall proceed to France to engage in dock labour.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on Page 8 or on Extra.]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

CONFERENCE ON ALLIED RESOURCES.

September 9, 3.30 p.m.

It is officially stated that conferences have been held during the week in Paris between the French and British Ministers of Munitions and Ministers of War, at which views were exchanged on the recent operations. Measures were discussed for the most effective employment of the joint military resources and satisfactory conclusions were reached. The Hon. E. S. Montagu has returned to England.

RUSSIANS' LATEST SUCCESSES.

September 9, 4.25 p.m.

It is officially reported from Petrograd that south of Baranov, in the Carpathians, the Russians carried a series of heights, taking 500 prisoners and five machine guns. The enemy threw a mountain battery and other guns down a ravine.

All the Turko-German counter-attacks on Halicz were repelled.

In the Bulgarian theatre, the Russians bombarded Badtjak, on the Bulgarian coast.

FIGHTING IN THE BALKANS.

September 9, 4.50 p.m.

A British Salonica communique reports: The artillery duel on the Doiran front continues. We silenced an enemy battery on the Struma front.

BRITISH AIR RAID IN EGYPT.

September 9, 4.50 p.m.

A communique reports that in Egypt our aeroplanes on September 8 raided El Mazar with good effect.

TELEGRAMS.

THE ALLIED OFFENSIVE.

Unprecedented Cannonade.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

September 9, 11.50 a.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Paris states that the cannonade on the Somme has reached a degree of unprecedented intensity, the Allied batteries showering thousands upon thousands of projectiles over a 30 miles line.

Military eye-witnesses graphically describe the tremendous effects of the artillery fire on the German positions.

French Capture Whole System of Trenches.

September 9, 12.10 a.m.

A Paris communique reports lively artillery activity on the Somme. An enemy counter-attack north-east of Berny was repulsed with very heavy losses. The French carried by assault a whole system of trenches beyond Douaumont.

The French made a further advance in the enemy's trenches east of Denicourt. The Germans again attacked the positions captured on 8th September at Vaux-Chapitre, but were scattered by the French curtain fire.

French aircraft dropped 24 bombs on Etain, Conflans station and the Bombach works.

French bombers rushed the trenches east of Belloy, capturing thirty prisoners. A counter-attack on Berny was preceded by a furious bombardment.

The French captured 300 prisoners and several machine guns at Douaumont.

Hand-to-Hand Fighting.

September 9, 2.05 p.m.

General Sir Douglas Haig, in a communique states: A German trench was captured at Highwood, where there was sharp hand to hand fighting last night. We captured two Bavarian officers and 19 men, and inflicted heavy casualties on the enemy.

There was considerable artillery activity north of Pozieres, in the vicinity of Moquet farm, where a small enemy attack was easily repulsed.

We raided the enemy trenches in the neighbourhood of Arnes, at Hohenzollern Redoubt, and north of Neuve Chapelle, taking prisoners and inflicting casualties.

The Terrible Bombardment at Gulleumont.

September 9, 9.10 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters states: The terrible character of our bombardment at Gulleumont is shown by the fact that the ground east of the village is strewn with German corpses, naked and many unwounded, having been killed and stripped by the intense concussion, which also killed the occupants of some dugouts. The Germans were completely demoralised, and surrendered freely. It seems that the Germans withdrew their field artillery from Gulleumont, either in order to prevent its capture or as a preliminary to general withdrawal.

The Whole of Ginchy Captured.

September 10, 2.10 a.m.

General Sir Douglas Haig's communique states: The whole of Ginchy village, also the ground to Leuze wood are ours. East of Highwood we advanced 300 yards on a 500 yards front. North-east of Pozieres we gained a further 600 yards.

We attacked this afternoon on a front of 6,000 yards between High wood and Leuze wood. This resulted in the capture of the whole of Ginchy, after severe fighting. Numbers of prisoners were captured. The enemy casualties were very heavy north-east of Pozieres, where they were caught by our artillery while massing for a counter-attack.

There was artillery activity elsewhere on the front, and numerous air fights. Our aircraft bombed another enemy aerodrome, destroying two hangars.

German War Correspondents Surprised.

September 10, 5.40 a.m.

German war correspondents are frankly surprised at the violence of the Anglo-French attacks on the Somme. They are especially impressed by the Allies' aerial activity, and speak of great swarms of British aeroplanes hovering on the Franco-Belgian frontier, where ten squadrons bombarded the German communications.

KING OF BULGARIA VISITS KAISER.

September 9, 5.40 a.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam reports that the King of Bulgaria has arrived on the eastern front to confer with the Kaiser.

BRITISH NAVAL AIR RAID.

September 9, 7.15 p.m.

The Admiralty reports that naval aeroplanes carried out an attack this morning on the enemy's aerodromes at Ghistelles and Handzame. A large number of bombs were dropped, with satisfactory results. All the machines returned safely.

MR. ASQUITH VISITS THE FRONT.

September 9, 10.45 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters reports on 9th inst. that Mr. Asquith has been spending a few days in the area of the British offensive. His visit concluded to-day.

(Continued on page 8.)

TELEGRAMS.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

DUTCH EAST INDIES.

Latest News of the Rebellion.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

London, Received September 10.

According to Reuter's correspondent at the Hague, the Governor General of the Dutch East Indies telegraphs that five brigades of infantry left Jambi, Sumatra, on September 6 for Moera Tembesi, where the rebels lost fifty killed. Two Dutch soldiers were slightly wounded in the engagement on September 2. Further troops are being sent from Banko. Two more companies of infantry have gone to Moera Ropit from Palembang. The Dutch controller at Moera Tembesi, who was reported as having been murdered at Sura Langeon, appears to be safe.

Local Skirmishes.

A message from the Hague states that the Governor of the Dutch East Indies reports local skirmishes favourable to the Dutch at Moera Atebo, and satisfactory news from other places.

"THE SCAMPS."

Saturday evening's performance by this lively band of entertainers was in every respect equal to the high-class entertainments given during the week, and what was also gratifying was the fact that the attendance was an improvement on what had ruled before—though there was still plenty of room for more. From the opening chorus to the end of the programme there was not a dull moment, and practically every item given brought forth enthusiastic demands for an encore.

The musical abilities of Mr. Wolsley Chables were again demonstrated by the concerted items of this company, most of the compositions being by his pen. His pianoforte solo, too, was undoubtedly clever. Miss Dora Dolan was vigorously recalled for her solo, "Garden of Roses," and "Flora Danco," sung by Miss Isabel Gaidio, was immensely enjoyed. Mr. Wal. E. Kirby and Miss Elsie Videau were given an ovation for their duet and dance, "Destiny," and Mr. Bernard Ansell, who possesses a good baritone voice, was highly appreciated. Miss Alice May, Mr. Reeves Hansford, and Mr. Clayton Robbins also contributed in many ways to the evening's enjoyment, the comic items by Mr. Reeves Hansford provoking much hearty laughter.

The "Scamps" are due to appear again on Wednesday a visit being paid to Canton in the meantime.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Palisade Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinematograph—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Helena May Institute's opening ceremony at 5.30 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Palisade Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinematograph—9.15 p.m.

Saturday, September 16.
Boxing at the City Hall—9.15.
Tuesday, September 26.
Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.—
Meeting of Shareholders' meeting.

NOTICES.

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A first-class string orchestra renders selections from 1.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m.
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Manager:— W. GALLAGHER.

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It has been entirely renovated throughout and newly furnished, and is now up-to-date in every respect.
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and is absolutely safe from self-discharging when
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Turner Oil & Gas Engines,
Simpson & Lawrence Yacht Fittings,
Dunlop Tyres,
General Accident Motor Car Insurance

GENERAL NEWS.

Jail-Breaking in Japan.

Jail-breaking in Japan is grow-
ing into something of an epidemic.
On the 22nd ult. five convicts
attempted to escape from the
Abashiri prison, and in the course
of their escape, three prison
warders were killed. One of the
prisoners effected his escape.

A White Ant Scare.

Extensive ravages wrought by
white ants are reported from time
to time, but apparently no effec-
tive measures of prevention have
been devised. It is now stated,
says the *Japan Chronicle*, that
various large buildings in Kaga-
wa prefecture have been suffering
from the attentions of white ants,
and among those that have under-
gone most is the Kaga Normal
School. As the result of examina-
tion it has been ascertained that
all the pillars of the lecture hall of
the school have been hollowed
out by the pests, and the hall is
in danger of collapsing at any
moment. The prefectural au-
thorities have ordered the re-
construction of the damaged hall
and the extermination of the
insects.

Not Wanted.

A popular juvenile paper says
that it does not want any more
stories about good boys who
follow father's or mother's advice
and succeed thereby; about boys
who meet bad fortune through
disobedience; about the boy who
works for a stingy employer and
wins promotion through faithfulness; about boys who give up an
opportunity of winning a prize
because of other boys who need
it more than they do, etc. These
themes have been overworked, it
asserts. Instead, it wants stories
describing (1) short incidents;
(2) brave boys; (3) successful
boys; (4) popular science for
boys; (5) occupations for boys.
It seems from this list that the
romanticism has to some extent
lost its hold on the boy reader.

An Ethical Problem.

A nice question of military
ethics (says the *Broad Arrow*) is
involved in the private provision
of body armour by officers,
whether it is the shrapnel-proof
breastplate which is exhibited at
Knightsbridge, or the bullet-proof
jacket designed by the Wilkinson
Sword Company. Of the protec-
tive value of such articles there
can be no doubt; they are, in
fact, the complement of the steel
helmet. But the ethical problem
arises from the circumstances that
the rank and file are not provided
with body armour, nor for that
matter, are all officers—in short,
it is not "uniform." On the one
hand, it may be said that the
preservation of life in battle is a
national gain when not accom-
plished at the expense of duty;
on the other hand, an officer must
needs have a deal of what we
may euphemistically term moral
courage to call on men to expose
themselves to a danger from which
he has secretly protected himself.

A Honeymoon Ship.

Carrying eight-six newly mar-
ried Japanese couples, the *Shinryo*
Maru of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha
might well have been called a
"honeymoon ship" when she
steamed out of Yokohama harbour
for San Francisco on Sunday
noon, the *Japan Advertiser* says.
This title has an added signifi-
cance in the fact that the *Shinryo*
had among her passengers twenty
Japanese girls, "picture brides"
on their way to San Francisco,
where they will be claimed by
twenty expectant youths. It has
long been a custom among
Japanese residents in America to
wed girls chosen in Japan by
matrimonial agencies. For years
these agencies did a long office
business, but with disappoint-
ment on the part of some of the
waiting bridegrooms and charges
of dishonesty the agencies lost in
favour. This explains the coming
of the eighty-six men to Japan,
where they could learn more
about their future brides than by
studying a photograph.

For a good solid meal, a la
Carte or Table d'Hôte with
Wines & Liquors of the Best,
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GENERAL NEWS.

Small Submarines Wanted.
A writer in *Popular Mechanics* urges the building of small submarine boats for defensive purposes. These he would make of such a size that they could be transported by railway, on special tracks, to any part of the country that might need them for defence. Half a dozen such craft, he says, could be built for cost of one large boat, and could fire torpedoes with equal effect.

Opium-Growing in China.
Chengtu, August 15.—There is much comment in the newspapers on the large increase in opium during the last few months. At numerous places, opium dens have been reopened. For instance, at Kwanhsien there are 200 licensed dens. The borderland is again growing wide stretches of poppy and it is reported that a large number of officials are themselves smoking.

The Old Bowery.
The Old Bowery Theatre in New York is to give way to the march of trade. This was the first playhouse in the city to be lighted by gas; it saw the first appearance of Edwin Forrest as a tragedian, and Charlotte Cushman's debut as Lady Macbeth, while Melibron, the famous operatic singer, made her last American appearance here. Of late years it has been the home of Yiddish theatrical productions.

For the Ministry of Communications.
The Chinese Ministry of Finance, says the *Peking Gazette*, has formally credited the Ministry of Communications with the sum of \$102,423 14 for money actually spent, and \$2,914.50 for train fare and freight on account of the funeral of the late President. Considering that the Yuan family pointedly declined the Government's offer to pay the funeral expenses in Honan, it would be interesting to know where these large sums went.

The Salvarean Boom.
Vigorous protest was made by Dr. Hsieh at a British Medical Association meeting recently against "this gratuitous advertisement given to Salvarean." The drug was universally acclaimed on its introduction from Germany, he said, and it had proved a success in certain extreme cases, but not in all cases. So great, however, was the belief in it that a number of London doctors at the beginning of the war spent thousands of pounds in attempting to make a "corner" in the drug. A motion that Salvarean should be supplied free to all doctors for the treatment of their patients was adopted.

"Pack-Punk."
Military rifles, says an expert, drive their bullets at speeds of 2,000 to 3,000 feet per second. Consequently they travel much faster than sound, which has a speed of only 1,100 feet a second. If a soldier is hit, he may not hear the report. But he will probably hear the "vicious and menacing crash" of the arriving bullet. Phonetically the two sounds are described as pack-punk. The first is the bullet arriving with its regards to its victim; the second sound is the report of the rifle, which follows along some distance behind the bullet—arriving nearly a second later if the distance is 1,000 yards.

U. S. Gold Output.
The gold production of the United States, including Alaska, in the past year amounted to \$101,035,703, which exceeds the best previous record—that of 1909—by about \$1,000,000. American bankers, who have had some part in international financing, and all the members of the Federal Board at Washington, are convinced that the United States should increase as rapidly as possible its supplies of gold, with a view to a great available reserve for employment abroad after the war. Already the supply of gold possessed by the United States, says the *Financial* is in excess of that ever possessed by any other nation.

If you have lost your appetite one of the big variety of dainty dishes at the **ALEXANDRA CAFE** is sure to tempt you.

NOTICES.

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NOTE THE ADDRESS, 24, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

LABOUR AFTER THE WAR.

Workers' Demands From Mr. Asquith.

The Prime Minister recently consented to receive in his room at the House of Commons a deputation from the joint executives of the Triple Industrial Alliance, the Miners' Federation, the National Transport Workers' Federation—on questions connected with demobilisation after the war.

In the interests, first, of the 600,000 or more mine, railway, and transport workers who have enlisted, and secondly, of those who have temporarily filled their places, the three executives hold that it is the duty of the Government to see that the standard conditions of life secured and maintained by generations of trade union effort shall not be allowed to fall, or labour to be cheapened, by a flooding of the labour market with discharged soldiers and sailors. They therefore, put before the Prime Minister the following demands:

- (1) That departures from trade union practices made to accelerate production and distribution shall cease when peace is resumed.
- (2) That all men or women employed as substitutes shall, when disemployed, be given other work at standard living rates or full maintenance.
- (3) That the demobilization of those who have joined for the duration of the war shall be arranged in such a manner as will lead to their gradual absorption into civilian occupations.
- (4) That all who so desire shall be granted extended furloughs at full Army pay and with full separation and billeting allowances in order to recuperate.
- (5) That registration bureaux and an employment board (one half of the members to be appointed by trade unions) shall be set up to deal with the transition stage.
- (6) That men who have severed their connexion with the Army shall, if unable to procure work, be assured maintenance allowance.

Mr. Robert Smillie, president of the Miners' Federation, referring at length to these demands, said that if an effective answer was given by the Prime Minister

GERMANS IN JAVA.

Complaints of Ill-treatment.

A German merchant who has been living in Sourabaya, Java, writes to the *Hamburg Free Press*:

"The anti-German propaganda organized by the British Government throughout the world has been even more successful in the Dutch East Indies than in the United States and other neutral countries. Our lot here in Java is terrible. Although many of us are naturalized Dutch citizens, a boycott has been started against us, under the leadership of British merchants and Consular officials.

The newspapers fill their columns with unspeakable slanders against us and our nation, and the Dutch officials, who are in mortal fear that England may decide to annex the Colonial possessions of Holland, do everything the British tell them. Java is to-day as completely under the rule of the English as any British colony in the East.

"We have been excluded from all clubs. The homes of the Dutch families, where formerly we were welcome guests, are closed to us. No Germans are invited to public functions, and some of the tea-houses and restaurants have posted notices announcing that they do not desire the patronage of the 'Hans.' When I visited a certain hotel recently the proprietor, who has been one of my personal friends for years, begged me to leave as quickly as possible, because his place would surely be placed on the boycott list by the English if I should be seen under his roof.

"All 'German clerks' who formerly were employed by British firms have been discharged, and those in the employ of Dutch companies also. It takes much money to save these unfortunate from starving, but we are sticking together and have already raised \$120,000 for the support of our unemployed countrymen. As soon as the war is over we shall all leave, because there is no hope that we can ever get our former standing again."

trade unionists would have something to say. Governments that were not amenable to reason, he declared, were amenable to force.

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"MODREENAGH WEST" No. 42 the Peak, from 1st November, 1916. Apply to Linstead & Davies.

TO LET—A Small Godown in Prince's Building. For particulars etc., apply—The Hongkong Central Estate Ltd.

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TO LET—No. 4, Des Voeux Road Central, First Floor. The commodious dwelling house with offices, servant's quarters, etc. No. 4, Shameen, Canton, from 1st June. At present in the occupation of the Imperial Russian Consulate. Apply to: DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.

OFFICES IN HOTEL MAN- SIONS.—To let from 1st October, 1916, four large connecting rooms on the third floor of Hotel Mansions, facing Blake Pier. At present occupied by the COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY. For particulars apply to: MANAGER, HONGKONG HOTEL.

TO LET.—Three-roomed Flats in Humphreys Buildings, Kowloon.

Four-roomed flats in May Road, with every modern convenience, including English baths and kitchen ranges, hot water and water carriage system. A few flats specially designed to accommodate three bachelors at reasonable rentals. Immediate possession.

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ONE LARGE ROOM on the Top Floor of No. 2 Queen's Building. Apply—Thoresen & Co.

TO LET.—From 1st November next, flats in "Two Moss," No. 8 the Peak. Apply Property Office, JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

TO LET.—From 1st September, 1916, first floor, 38 Nathan Road, Kowloon. (Dairy Farm Co's premises.) Apply—The Dairy Farm Co., Ltd., Hongkong.

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Two Boilers 15' 0" diameter 11' 6" long. Engines and Boilers can be thoroughly repaired at moderate cost. Each set of engines is complete in itself and could be used separately.

Applications for inspection and tenders for the whole or part of the vessel should be sent to Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co., Shanghai.

Particulars believed to be correct but not guaranteed and subject to examination by tenderers.

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(Payable in Advance.)
The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamcuen, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.
By Order,
"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

BIRTHS.

MARLEY.—On September 9th, at the Government Civil Hospital, to Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Marley, a daughter.
NOLAN.—On the 11th inst., at "Rock View," No. 155, Wanchai Road, to Mr. and Mrs. N. G. Nolan, a son.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1916.

THE WAR SITUATION.

The past week has been marked by much violent fighting in practically every theatre of the war. Despite the fact that the Allies' enemies are hopelessly beaten—or is it because of that fact?—they still contrive to maintain the appearance of keeping up the offensive, though in reality they are fighting on essentially defensive lines, with the desperation of a caged rat. Looking at the events of the past seven days on broad and general lines, they provide every cause for satisfaction on the part of the Allies. There has been steady and systematic progress made—especially on the Western Front—and every day has brought its own testimony to the unavoidable conclusion that the Allies are now well on the high road to complete and final victory.

Without in any way wishing to minimise the importance or significance of the fighting elsewhere, we think that the operations in France are just now deservedly commanding most attention. The Western Front undoubtedly remains the main theatre of the war. It was just a week ago to-day that the news of the very considerable Anglo-French sweeping movement came through, and since then the war telegrams have constituted an unbroken record of successes for the British and French armies. It has not merely been a question of inflicting losses, capturing prisoners and snatching trenches here and there from the enemy; far bigger successes than that have been attained, including the seizure of a considerable portion of the railway on the Germans' main communication line on the Somme front. Great strategic issues are now being fought out in this particular region, and recent happenings seem to support the view that a dramatic stroke will soon be witnessed on this portion of the Western front. The Germans are uneasy about the situation, as witness the report that large reinforcements are being concentrated, with instructions to resist the British to the last. Whence they have come, we are not told, but they may count on receiving a very warm welcome.

Germany apparently hopes to stave off the evil day by rushing troops from one frontier to another, thus patching up the weak spots. But that cannot go on indefinitely, as she knows full well. The Allied pressure is becoming far too general to warrant the risk of weakening any section in any theatre. Slowly and inexorably we are getting a grip on the enemy's main strongholds, and by co-ordination and co-operation, we are bringing the day of victory nearer with every week's progress. The present month has completely altered the aspect of things for the Allies, who are now fighting with a spirit and vigour begat of absolute confidence in the final triumph of their arms. Whether they can beat Germany to her knees without going through another winter campaign remains to be seen, but, in any event, we may look to the early future for further good news and count it as a certainty that the final result will be an overwhelming defeat of our enemies, whether the struggle be long or short.

More About China's Army.

"The Chinese army is itself a constant danger to the peace of the country, while it constitutes no protection against external threat or internal disorder." Thus the Peking correspondent of the N. O. Daily News, and we who live in touch with South China and the ever-present army difficulty in Kwangtung and Kwangsi can very readily endorse the statement. China has a standing army of over a million men, probably not more than five per cent. of whom would pass the military test exacted in Western countries and in Japan. The Chinese soldier of to-day seems to have but two ideas in his head: that one man is as good as another if both carry firearms, and that soldiering was designed by Providence solely to afford its followers unlimited opportunity for theft. As long as the Chinese warrior cherishes the first delusion it will always be impossible to train him adequately, and until he loses the second, it would be better that he should be asked to adopt some more peaceful calling—in a goal for preference. If these million men can neither keep order within the country nor repel a foreign invasion, China would be better off with the whole lot disbanded. Nay, she had better engage foreign mercenaries for a time than be a prey to her own armed forces. So far her attempts at raising an army have been the ghastliest of failures, and only a remodelling of the whole system, under European supervision, can possibly benefit her.

The Kitchener Fund and Hongkong.

With reference to our remarks in this column on Saturday as to the possibilities of Hongkong's doing something towards raising money for the Kitchener Memorial, Inspector McEwen, H.K. P.B., writes us that he has received permission from the officials of the Police Reserve to arrange for a concert on behalf of the Fund. This will take place on October 4 at the Victoria Theatre, and full details concerning it will be published at an early date. We have again to congratulate the Police Reserves on their energetic readiness to undertake a good work. Yet, in a sense, we would rather have heard that the magnificent example which they have been basily setting had been copied by others. Hitherto the Reserves have accomplished a variety of things while other folk were languidly talking about doing them, and consequently the general public seems well content to leave it to them to take the initiative in every direction, from engineering a big rifle-shooting contest to running the most successful series of promenade concerts that the Colony has known, or from roping in and licking into excellent shape some three or four hundred young Portuguese and Chinese, down to "keeping" the second anniversary of the outbreak of war. When are other Hongkong organisations going to get a good imitative move on them?

Rumania's Good Example.

It has to be acknowledged that the canny Rumanians, within a week or two of their coming in on the side of the Allies, have tackled the air raid business in a manner very different from anything which we Britishers seem able to accomplish. "In consequence of air-raids, the Government is arranging to intern well-known enemy subjects in hotels and private houses in the centre of Bucharest, where they will be exposed to danger from bombs." A practical course like this should be imitated who heartily by our people at home—or, rather, the thing ought to have been done from the beginning. In Britain are many Germans and Austrians who formerly occupied high positions. If we place them in some spot where they may have to face the East Coast raids we may soon hear the last of Zeppelin visits. A similar plan might be followed with submarines. If it were known that twenty or thirty representative Germans were travelling for their health on a liner (under guard) there would be little likelihood of its being submerged.

DAY BY DAY.

IF THE WOLF BE AT THE DOOR, OPEN IT AND EAT HIM.

The Weather.
At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 75; clear. (1915, 73 sunshine.)
Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 82; clear. (1915, 80 sunshine.)

The Mails.
Australian Mail.—Arrived per a.s. Nikko Maru to-day.
Siberian Mail.—Olooes per a.s. Chenan at 3 p.m. to-morrow.

The Dollar.
The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 1.15/16d.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is Mr. Atquin's 64th birthday.

Chinese Passengers.
The s.s. Glenfalloch brought up from the Straits 474 Chinese passengers.

Returned.
Sir Charles Eliot and Sir Chen Tung Liang Chen arrived back by the s.s. Persia Maru.

Chinese Festival.
According to the Chinese calendar, to-morrow is the Mid Autumn Festival. The Chinese Maritime Customs offices will be closed.

Typhoon Experience.
The Indo-China s.s. Waihing, on arrival from Bangkok, reported that she passed through the typhoon in the Hainan Straits, receiving a good battering. Otherwise the voyage was uneventful.

"The Scamps."
The s.s. Sardinia, who are at present in Canton, intended giving performances at the Theatre Royal on Wednesday and Thursday next, but as the s.s. Sardinia leaves for the North a day earlier than was anticipated, they will only appear on Wednesday.

The Colony's Health.
During last week there were six cases of enteric fever reported in the Colony, three proving fatal; as well as two occurrences of purpural fever (one fatal), and three of small-pox (two fatal). All the sufferers were Chinese, and one of the small-pox cases was imported.

Breach of Opium Ordinance.
Inspector Widen charged a coolie at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. F. A. Hazland, with being in possession of 14 tins of opium. Defendant admitted possession, but, owing to the absence of the Government certificate, the case was remanded until to-morrow.

A Gift.
Last evening Sergeant Tulloch, of Yau-mai Police Station, saw a Chinese carrying a large piece of wood, and, on asking the man where he got it from, the latter said the No. 1 at the woodyard had given it him. This was denied by the foreman, but another man employed at the yard was called and he admitted giving it to the man. Defendant was discharged.

Too Much Gin.
Charged with being drunk, an Indian was fined \$5, at the Police Court this morning, by Mr. J. B. Wood. P. C. Fallon said that he was on patrol duty when he saw the defendant lying asleep on the sea wall. Some of the man's friends, who were near, said he had been drinking too much gin and was drunk. When witness told them to take him away, they refused and said he had better be taken to the Police Station. Defendant said he was unemployed, so could not get any money to buy gin. His Worship convicted, however.

With his Wooden Leg.
In the case of a man charged with assault, at the Police Court this morning, it was stated by Inspector Sim that the complainant was going to church yesterday when he accidentally stepped on the defendant's foot with his wooden leg. This annoyed the defendant very much, but, after a few words, he passed on. When the complainant was coming out of church with others, he found that the defendant had congregated a crowd at the bottom of the street, and these men set upon him, those who were with him also coming in for rough treatment. A district watchman came along at the time and succeeded in arresting the defendant, but all the others got away. Mr. F. A. Hazland sentenced the man to one month's hard labour and also bound him over to be of good behaviour for twelve months.

JOTTINGS BY THE WAY.

The ubiquitous and almighty pest.—The casualties for the two years reach the enormous total of killed, wounded and missing of 15,355,000 and the number of killed, 4,805,000.—(Manda Daily Bulletin.)

"His Worship thought it should be stated definitely, when a man was buying milk, what kind of milk it was that he wanted."—The discoverer of such a world-shaking truth is wasted in Hongkong and should undoubtedly be occupying the Woolstack. Meanwhile we can quite understand that all generations of shoppers abstinent for practical hints will henceforth rise up and call him blessed.

We seldom indulge in the vice of curiosity; yet we would forfeit a good deal to know what a contemporary understands by the "Croz de Guerra." And speaking of croz, what does the said contemporary mean by cribbing our local news day after day without acknowledging it, and by persistently dishing up, in its hebdomadal reflections, remarks and ideas culled from Telegraph editorials? There are times when imitation is the sincerest form of flattery—and the frankest admission of mental barrenness.

"When Mr. Wood entered the court he found the monkey seated beside him," says a Hongkong paper. One of the Police Reserve men is reported to be in the habit of going round his beat in a chair, but we can't believe that a magistrate would enter the court in the same passive manner.

Apocryphal monkey, what was he looking for in the Police Court?

"Where are the dollars I had last year?"

Where is the tiger on the Peak?
nobs a local poet. As to the first question, we don't mind giving him a hint, cumshaw, to the effect that "year" and "beer" would constitute a perfectly admissible rhyme under the circumstances. Regarding the second, we venture the suggestion that "humerick" form would have afforded our singer of sweet songs more opportunity for lucidity. He could then have wound up with "Whereabouts on the Peak is the Tiger?"

To-day's Riddle.—"The water return shows that just half the quantity of water per head is consumed by Kowloon residents as by those of Hongkong."—WHY?

An advertisement in the Advocate of India runs to fashion:—Marshall and Co. Monumental Sculptors, near Sewri Cemetery. Prompt executions and moderate charges.—Those "prompt executions" suggest that the advertisers mean to make sure of the goods.

The same issue of the same paper gives us: "To Let. Office rooms, with electric lights and fans in Hornby Road."—There's no accounting for tastes, but we should prefer having the lights and fans in the rooms, as they might conceivably be of more service there than in Hornby Road.

"Just Arrived. White striped muslin, coloured striped muslin, different coloured spot muslin, different coloured zephyr, different coloured figured satin, different coloured silk and satin ribbon, white mosquito net white bed sheeting etc. etc." (Central China Post).—We're hesitating at present between the white striped muslin and the coloured striped muslin, and haven't got as far as wondering what the white mosquito net white bedsheeting might be like, or how a few yards of it might suit our style of architecture.

Returned Banishes Offence.
For returning from banishment, and also for attempting to enter 12, Caroline Road for an unlawful purpose, a Chinese was sentenced by Mr. F. A. Hazland, at the Magistracy this morning, to 12 months' hard labour and four hours' stocks.

A COMING MISSION.

Letter from the Bishop of Victoria.

His Lordship the Bishop of Victoria (Dr. Lander) has sent out the following letter:—

My Dear Friends,—I beg to inform you that during the approaching autumn the Church of England is to make a special effort to touch the conscience of the British nation and bring it more into harmony with God's will.

In Hongkong we are required to take our part in this unique effort. The Right Rev. F. L. Norris, D. D., the Bishop of North China, has kindly promised to come and conduct a series of special services in St. John's Cathedral, commencing about November 30. Other clergy will preach at St. Andrew's and St. Peter's Churches. But the National Mission is not a mission of the clergy to the laity but of the whole Church to the nation.

There is no doubt our nation needs a message from God. The War with all its attendant suffering, sorrow, bereavement, and anxiety, is the natural outcome of Europe's exclusion of Christian principles from its international, social, and commercial relationships.

The Church of Christ believes, in spite of its past neglect and failure, that it is entrusted with a message to the nation. If this message is received in the right spirit it will lift our national character to a greater spirituality of life and to a higher principle of conduct. And all this is essential if the nation, when peace is declared, is to be worthy of the heroic self-sacrifice on the part of so many of our bravest and best, and if it is to fulfil its magnificent mission in the world. Nowhere is it more important that British people should rise to a high standard of moral character and godly living than in Hongkong. I therefore ask you to welcome and encourage this special effort.

You are asked to pray daily for the Mission and particularly for the appointed messengers. The enclosed collects may be useful in private, family, and public worship.

Active co-operation is also expected. In this vast enterprise no baptized member of the Anglican Church is an irresponsible spectator. Unfriendly criticism of workers must therefore turn into sympathetic counsel, and apathy into enthusiastic co-operation on the part of all Church people.

A conference of Church members will be held at the City Hall on Wednesday, September 13th, at 5.30 p.m., when the programme of the mission will be discussed. It is hoped there will be a large attendance and many suggestions. My appeal is primarily to members of the Church of England, but we shall welcome the prayerful support of all Christian people.

I am, your faithful friend and
Bishop,
G. H. VICTORIA.
Hongkong, August 25, 1916.

JAPANESE SCHOOLBOY ASSAULTED.

A Chinese shop assistant was charged before Mr. F. A. Hazland, at the Magistracy this morning, with assaulting a Japanese schoolboy on Saturday, in Queen's Road East.

Complainant's story was that he was standing in the road when defendant came up and struck him on the head with a wooden clog.

Defendant said the boy had for a long time been buying two packets of cigarettes for ten cents but after the Government tax was put on he could not sell them at the same price. Complainant "waited" them at the same price and, because he could not get them, he "threw" packets of cigarettes all over the shop. That had happened more than once, but on Saturday he (defendant) ran after the boy, who fell down and cut his head. His Worship imposed a fine of \$5, or seven days' imprisonment, view of it.

NEWS FROM THE FRONT.

A Hongkong Policeman's Terrible Batterings.

Further news has been received over the week-end of Hongkong policemen who left the Colony to serve at the front.

Reverend K. Phillips has written to Lance Sergeant Spear, the letter being addressed from the Leicester War Hospital. The letter says:—"No doubt you will be surprised to hear from me after all this time, but there has been nothing exciting to write about, as I only went to the front in May and was wounded on June 30, the night before the big 'Push' commenced. I have 'copped' a pretty good bag, having seventeen small wounds in my legs, a severe one in my thumb, two in my forearm and three in my right shoulder.—23 altogether. I must say I am going along well, being in Hospital at Leicester, which is very nice. I was with Booker, Bloor, Allohuroh, Carpenter and Painting, but I cannot say if they are alive. I saw Carpenter when I was making my way to the dressing station, and then I saw him again in the clearing station. I don't know if anything has been seen of Bloor, Painting or Allohuroh, and I cannot get any information about them, and I have had no reply to a letter I wrote to Carpenter. I can assure you the lads have done their best to uphold the B.K.P., and are always there if there is anything dangerous to be done, such as repairing wire entanglements etc. We have spent many weary hours talking about Hongkong and won't be sorry to get back again. I will tell you a little of what happened on June 30. We had orders to charge and take the Germans' first line and then bomb our way to the communication trenches and hold them. Well, I was with a Lewis machine-gun.—nice little things they are, and something Fritz don't like. We had got into a trench and were making it safe when a bomb dropped in the middle of seven of us. Only two got away—myself and the Sergeant in charge. I don't know how I got out, for it was simply Hell. "I cannot put too much in a letter, but when I get back to Hongkong I shall have something to talk about and something to show. Give my best wishes to all ranks and all concerned with the Police."

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. F. C. Jenkin, D.S.P. (Reserve):

Company Parades. Central Station. 5.45 p.m.
Tuesday, Sept. 12th.—No. 4 Company.
Wednesday, Sept. 13th.—No. 3 Company.
Thursday, Sept. 14th.—No. 1 Company and No. 4 Company.
Friday, Sept. 15th.—No. 2 Company.
Monday, Sept. 18th.—No. 4 Company and Ambulance Platoon.
Wednesday, Sept. 20th.—No. 2 Company.
Thursday, Sept. 21st.—No. 1 Company.
Friday, Sept. 22nd.—No. 3 Company and No. 4 Company.

Rifles.
No. 3 Company will attend at the Armoury at 5.30 p.m. sharp on Wednesday, Sept. 13th, and return rifle for inspection.
Ambulance Platoon.
All ranks will attend in plain clothes for Stretcher Drill at Central Station on Wednesday and Friday, Sept. 13th and 15th at 5.30 p.m.

THE TIGER.

Yet another view, apparently, has been had of the Peak tiger, for an Indian Police Sergeant, stationed at Mount Gough Police Station, says that he saw a very large animal whilst he was on the Aberdeen Stanley Road, near Magazine Gap yesterday. It appeared to be like a tiger, but he did not have a very prolonged view of it.

LAWN BOWLS.

Civil Service v. Police.

This League match, played on the ground of the latter Club, was decided in favour of Civil Service by 12 points. Scores:—

Police.	Civil Service.
Blackman	Stanley
Tallock	McLeod
Sim	Fincher
Gordon	Blake
(skip) 23	(skip) 20
Grant	Woolley
McDonald	Mace
Davitt	Hill
Gerrard	Dawson
(skip) 18	(skip) 20
S. Watt	Carr
Murphy	Lamble
Kent	Higby
Pitt	Duncan
(skip) 14	(skip) 27
Totals	55 67

Kowloon "A" v. Civil Service "A".

A most enjoyable game was played by the above teams on the Civil Service ground, resulting in a win for Kowloon by 19 points. Scores:—

Wood	Coleman
Bacon	Johnstone
Bullin	Mair
Bayer	May
(skip) 21	(skip) 24
Sara	Oswald
Barnett	McIntosh
Cooke	Parkes
Parkinson	Owen
(skip) 8	(skip) 24
Hamilton	Smyth
Hall	Falk
Smith	Foreyth
Oxberry	Simpson
(skip) 20	(skip) 20
Totals	49 68

OBITUARY.

The Rev. Chau A. Hok.

We regret to report the death of the Rev. Chau A. Hok, which took place at his residence in Pottinger Street, Hongkong, on Friday last. Mr. Chau must have been one of the oldest men in the Colony, having been born in 1826. Living in Canton during his teens he came into touch with Dr. Hobson of the London Missionary Society, and in his nineteenth year he was baptised. About three years later he began to act as preacher and teacher in that Mission, but on the commencement of work in China by the Wesleyan Mission in 1852 his own mission generously approved his transfer to that society. In the Wesleyan Church he continued the rest of his days, being admitted to the ministry in 1877. Being a man of considerable Chinese culture and strong Christian character, he rendered valuable help for many years in the training of preachers at the Theological Institution at Tsung Shu, Canton. From this work he retired in 1904, since which he has lived with his son in Hongkong.

The passing of Mr. Chau serves to recall some of the strange experiences of the earlier European settlers in China and the Chinese who helped them, despite the atmosphere, which varied from acute distrust to murderous hatred. Mr. Chau retained a very clear memory until near the end, and his fund of anecdotes of those days was very large. He was fond of observing the growing appreciation among the Chinese for Western knowledge and invention, the deepening sympathy between the races, and most of all the development of the Chinese Christian church. In the latter connection it is interesting to note that a return from all Protestant Missions in China two years before Mr. Chau's baptism shows the total number of communicant members as only six. Those were days of restricted missionary residence, experiments in methods, and hard foundation work, largely along the lines of translation. The corresponding figure in the present year is 238,352.—Contributed.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

NOTHING CAN EXCEL

OUR

DAISY BRAND BUTTER.

IT IS ABSOLUTELY THE BEST NEW ZEALAND TABLE BUTTER.

SOLE AGENTS:—

THE DAIRY FARM CO., LD.

NORTH BRITISH

AND

MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO.,

in which are vested the shares of THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

AND THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE CO.

The Undersigned AGENTS for the above Company are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO. Agents.

Yorkshire Insurance Co., Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1884.

The Undersigned AGENTS for the above Company are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

AGENTS.

THE Y.M.C.A.

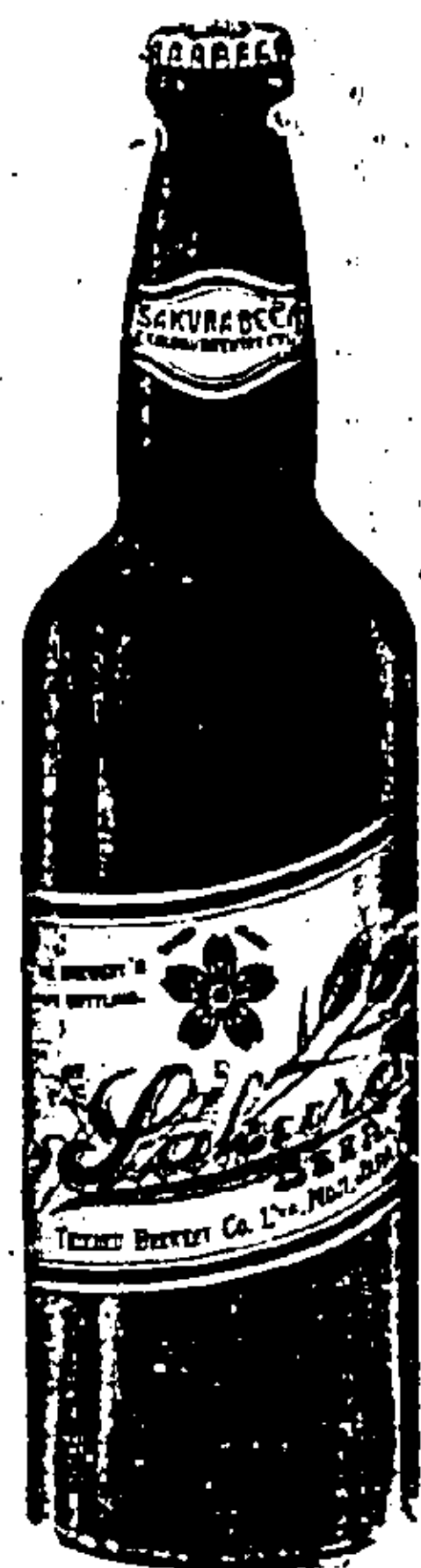
Unsuitable Premises to be Closed Down.

Following a private meeting of the members of the European Y.M.C.A., which was held on Friday, it has been decided to close the premises now used by the Association in Des Voeux Road Central, and to suspend all subscriptions for the time being. This news will doubtless come as a surprise to some, in view of the fact that a large new building has been subscribed for, but it is only because this erection has been postponed until after the war that the step has been made necessary. The present premises are exceedingly small and the lack of finances is attributable to this fact. It became obvious that the place could not be kept open unless the subscriptions were increased, and although quite fifty per cent. of the members were willing to pay this, the Committee have decided that it would be better to suspend operations for the time being. The small building at present occupied has not been large enough to attract members and, in consequence, the income has suffered. Although the building will be closed, the Y. M. C. A. as an organisation will continue to exist, though no subscriptions will be payable. The tennis section, which ran a team in the last League tournament, will go on, and it now only awaits the day when the new building will be completed to see the organisation come back into working order.

Parson's New Year.

To-day being the Parson's New Year, a special gathering was held this morning at the Parson's Club, when certain religious rites were performed and prayers offered for the success of the Allies in the war.

SAKURA BEER



SOLE AGENTS:

SUZUKI & CO.

TEL. 468

ALEXANDRA BUILDING.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

S.S. "PERSIA" MARU.

From SAN FRANCISCO, via HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS and SHANGHAI.

The above named steamer having arrived, Consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery of cargo from alongside. Cargo remaining undelivered on September 13, at noon, will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense, and delivery must then be taken from the Company's Godown. Storage charges will be assessed on all cargo remaining undelivered on September 16, at 5 p.m.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

No Claim will be recognised after the goods have left the steamer or Godown.

All chafed and damaged cargo will be landed into the Company's Godown, where they will be examined on September 22, at 10 a.m.

No Claims will be recognised if filed after the October 1, 1916.

T. DAIGO, Agent.

Hongkong, September 11, 1916.

IT'S A BAD SIGN.

When you have that obstinate, lingering cough which will not be shaken off. There is no cough at any stage, whether old or young, but what needs attention. A cough soon wrecks a strong constitution, soon makes one helpless, in fact a cough is a very dangerous ailment, yet many hardly notice a cough. The way to cure chronic coughs, bronchitis and chest colds is to apply LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM.

Rub it well into the chest and back. It penetrates immediately to the inflamed parts, it stops the pain and drives out the inflammation. The cough, the hoarseness, the tightness across the chest goes away. Shivering, feverish flushes, and difficult breathing all cease. Expectoration of mucous matter is stopped.

It cures every case where a cure is possible. It often cures when nothing else will. Can anybody afford to be without it in the house all the time?

Sold at 2s. 1 per bottle. Agents for Hongkong, Messrs. A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

CORSETS

W. B. Corsets ARE THE Acme of Value & Comfort.



NET CORSETS

As Illustration.

An Ideal Corset for

Present Wear.

Made from a Strong,

Porous Net, well cut

and boned; fitted with

Non-Rusting Steels.

PRICE:—

\$3.75 PAIR.



W. B.

RIBBON

CORSETS.

SIZES 20 TO 26

ONLY.

MADE FROM A

NICE QUALITY

FLORAL WEB.

SPLENDID

VALUE.

PRICE \$2.00

PAIR.



HOSEZENE

SANITARY SPECIALITIES

JUST ARRIVED.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & Co., LTD.

CASH DRAPERS, 20, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

ST. GEORGE'S HOUSE.

2 and 4, KENNEDY ROAD. Telephone 115.

Private Hotel, affording every Comfort. Large and airy rooms. Splendid View of Harbour. Excellent Cuisine under Personal Supervision of the Proprietress.

For Terms apply:—MRS. LOSSIUS, Proprietress.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP

COMPANY, LTD.

AND

CHINA MUTUAL STEAM

NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Consignees per Co.'s Steamer

"TEIRESIAS."

are hereby notified that the Cargo

will be discharged into Holt's

Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie

at Consignees' risk. The Cargo

will be ready for delivery from

Godown on and after Sept.

11.

Optional cargo will be landed

unless notice has been given prior

to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged

goods are to be left in the

Godowns, where they will be

examined on any Tuesdays and

Fridays between the hours of 10.45

a.m. and noon.

No claims will be admitted

after the goods have left the

steamer's Godown, and all Goods

remaining undelivered after the

September 15, will be subject to

rent.

All Claims against the Steamer

must be presented to the under-

signed on or before the Septem-

ber 31, or they will not be

recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be

effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

Agents.

Hongkong, September 10, 1916.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

THE OFFICE of Chinese Maritime Customs for Kowloon and District will be CLOSED to public business on the 12th instant (15th day, 8th moon), being the date of the Autumn Holiday.

York Buildings.

A. H. HARRIS,

Commissioner of Chinese

Customs.

Hongkong, September 9, 1916.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

S.S. "AN' O" MARU"

From SOUTH AMERICAN

PORTS, SAN FRANCISCO via

JAPAN PORTS.

The above named Steamer having

arrived, Consignees of cargo

are hereby notified to send in

their Bills of Lading for counter-

signature, and to take immediate

delivery of Cargo from alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered

on September 11, at noon, will

be landed at Consignees' risk and

expense, and delivery must then

be taken from the Company's God-

own. Storage charges will be

assessed on all cargo remaining

undelivered on September 16,

at 5 p.m.

No Fire Insurance whatever

will be effected.

No Claim will be recognised

after the Goods have left the

Steamer or Godown.

All chafed and damaged cargo

will be landed into the Com-

pany's Godown, where they will

be examined on September 22,

at 10 a.m.

No Claim will be recognised

if filed after the October 1, 1916.

T. DAIGO, Agent.

Hongkong, September 11, 1916.

FINE SILK

SOCKS.

These Socks are made of a Fine Silk having a non-rip Lisle Thread top and feet reinforced with Lisle thread, adding to wearabilities.

In various colours with embroidered Clox of a contrast colour.

MACKINTOSH & CO., LTD.

Men's Wear Specialists, 18, DES VŒUX ROAD.

WM. POWELL, LTD.

Telephone 346.

NEW CONSIGNMENT OF

SAXONE BOOTS & SHOES

FOR MEN

THE SECRET OF SAXONE SUCCESS:—

"SAXONE'S" are made in Britain to fit the British foot, to please the British taste, to meet every requirement for good form and GOOD WEAR.

SOLE AGENTS:—

WM. POWELL, LTD.

NEW COLUMBIA RECORDS

BY

Y S A Y E

(The Famous Belgian Violinist)

36520 — CONCERTO IN E MINOR (MENDELSSOHN)
36514 — SCHERZO VALE... (CHABRIER)
7102 — HUMORESQUE... (DVORAK)
7103 — AVE MARIA... (SCHUBERT)
7106 — HUNGARIAN DANCE NO. 5... (BRAHMS)

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

6, DES VŒUX ROAD.

TEL. 1322.

CLIFFORD WILKINSON'S

TANSAN

IN FULL SWING.



THE ONE AND

ONLY MEDICINAL

WATER FOR ATHLETES

SOLE AGENTS:—

CANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.,

Tel. No 135. 6, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

SHIPPING

P. & O. S. N. Co.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

Will despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on or about the DATES named:—

For	Steamers	To Sail On	Remarks
SHANGHAI, Moji and Kobe.....	SARDINIA Capt. J. T. Jeffery	about 15th Sept.	Direct Service.
SHANGHAI, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama.....	NOVARA Capt. H. R. Hetherington, R.N.R.	about 23rd Sept.	Direct Service.
LONDON, via S'pore, Penang, C'bo, Port Said and Marseilles.....	NAMUR Capt. S. C. Warner	d'light 24th Sept.	Direct Service.
LONDON, via S'pore, Penang, C'bo, Port Said and Marseilles.....	SARDINIA Capt. J. T. Jeffery	noon 6th Oct.	Direct Service.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS. Return tickets at a fare-and-a-half available to Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round-the-world and through tickets to New York, at Special Rates.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, and FREIGHTS apply to

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office, Hongkong, 9th Sept., 1916.
E. V. D. Parr, Acting Superintendent.

CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC
To Canada, United States and Europe via Vancouver
In connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Hong Kong to Vancouver 17 days. Hong Kong to Montreal 22 days.
Hong Kong to Chicago 21 days. Hong Kong to New York 22 days.
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA and EMPRESS OF ASIA
10,800 tons Gross Register, Quadruple Screw, Speed 21 Knots.

Largest and most Luxurious ships on the Pacific.
SAILINGS FROM HONG KONG (subject to change) SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
Empress of Japan 20 Sept. Empress of Japan 15 Nov.
EMPRESS OF ASIA 4 Oct. EMPRESS OF ASIA 29 Nov.
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA 1 Nov. EMPRESS OF RUSSIA 27 Dec.
Monteagle 7 Nov.

Calling at Shanghai, Nagasaki (Inland Sea), Kobe and Yokohama.
Monteagle calls Moji instead of Nagasaki.

Through Bill of Lading issued via Vancouver in connection with Canadian Pacific Ry. to all Overland Points in Canada and the United States, also to Pacific Coast Points, European ports and West Indies.

For further information as to rates of Freight and Passage, Sailing Lists, etc. please apply to
P. D. BUTTERFIELD, General Agent, Passenger Department, Hong Kong.
J. M. WALLACE, General Agent, Hong Kong.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

WESTWARD.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodations for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
Hongkong, Aug. 28, 1916. Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS
TO
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For Steamer Sails.

Steamers proceed via Cape of Good Hope.

Subject to change without notice.

For rates of freight and further information apply to

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
General Agents,

or to REISS & Co. Canton
Hongkong, 3rd Aug., 1916.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN
Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong and Rangoon.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at current Rates.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
Agents.

Telephone No. 215.

SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Subject to Alteration

Destination	Steamers	Sailing Date
LONDON via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Durban, Cape Town, Teneriffe, and SEATTLE via Keelung, S'hai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Shanghai, and Yokohama	Miyazaki Maru Capt. Teranaka T. 16,000 Kikano Maru Capt. Ope T. 16,000	SUN., 24th Sept. at noon. THURS., 5th Oct. at noon.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville, and Brisbane	Sado Maru Capt. Asakawa T. 12,500 Shidzuoka Maru Capt. Noma T. 12,500	TUES., 19th Sept. at 4 p.m. WED., 11th Oct. at noon.
CALCUTTA via S'pore, Penang, and Rangoon	Tango Maru Capt. Soyeda T. 13,500 Nikko Maru Capt. Tateda T. 9,600	WED., 13th Sept. at 4 p.m. FRI., 13th Oct. at 4 p.m.
BOMBAY via S'pore, Malacca & C'bo.	Ceylon Maru Capt. Tenda T. 10,000	MONDAY, 11th Sept.
MOJI and Kobe	Yotorofu Maru Capt. Ogura T. 8,000 Bombay Maru Capt. Shinobara T. 8,000 Colombo Maru Capt. Nomura T. 8,000	TUESDAY, 12th Sept. SATURDAY, 23rd Sept. WEDNESDAY, 20th Sept.
SHANGHAI, Kobe, and Yokohama	Nikko Maru Capt. Tateda T. 9,600 Shiranu Maru Capt. Fraser T. 16,000	MON., 11th Sept. at 4 p.m. TUES., 19th Sept. at 10 a.m.

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE VIA PANAMA CANAL (CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, Yokohama, S'pore, Panama and Colon.....	Tokuyama Maru Capt. Nakamura Tons 15,000	Beginning of October.
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3 Wireless Telegraphy.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
B. MOEI, Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer	Displacement Tons & Speed	Leave Hongkong
*Persia Maru	9,000 - 14 knots	21st Sept. at 10.30 a.m.
Tenyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	4th Oct. at noon.
Nippon Maru	11,000 - 15 knots	17th Oct. at 10.30 a.m.

Siberia Maru 18,000 - 18 knots
*For the voyage the Persia Maru will call at Honolulu.
Special Rates given to NAVAL & MILITARY, CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSIONARIES, etc.
ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in connection with all the Principal Mail lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.
Passengers may travel by Railway between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

VIA JAPAN PORTS, SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, ILOILO, LOS ANGELES, SALINA CRUZ PANAMA, CALLEJO, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO, THEN ON BY TRANS-ANDREAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES, ETC.

Steamer	Tons & Speed	Leave Hongkong
*Anyo Maru	18,500 - 15 knots	20th Sept. at noon.

For Full Particulars as to Passage & Freight, apply to
T. DAICO, Agent, KING'S BUILDINGS.

JAVA-PACIFIC LIJN.

Monthly Service between
NETH. INDIA, MANILA, HONGKONG AND SAN FRANCISCO.
Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI.
Subject to change without notice.

S.S. Arakan 11th Sept. S.S. Karimoon 11th Nov.
Tjisondari 12th Oct.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
The steamers have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points in the United States of America and Canada.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to:—
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
Managing Agents.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO. LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.
S.S. CHINA
WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR
SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA & HONOLULU.
NOVEMBER 11 - JANUARY 18, 1917.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATES.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent,
Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street

R.M.S.P. THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

Subject to change without Notice.

HOMEWARD.

For Steamer Date of Departure

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA AND PORTLAND.

For freight and further particulars, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
Telephone No. 215 Sub. Ex. No. 70. Agents.

SHIPPING

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers	To Sail
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Chusan	12th Sept. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Shanghai	12th Sept. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Shanghai	14th Sept. at 4 p.m.
TIENSIN	Kueichow	14th Sept. at 4 p.m.
HOIHOW & HAIPHONG	Kailong	2nd Sept. at 10 a.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER TWICE WEEKLY.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUI"

MANILA LINE—Two Star Steamers "Chichibu" and "Taming" and "Tean." Excellent saloon accommodation amidships; electric fans fitted; extra staterooms on deck off on "Taming" and "Tean."

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.

S.S. "Anhui," "Cheonan," "Lushan," "Yangchow," "Shantung," and "Shanghai" with excellent accommodation, electric light and fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Telephone No. 36.
Hongkong Sept. 21, 1916.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

JAVA CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Tjimanoeck	JAVA	in port	11th Sept.	AMOI & SHANGHAI
Tjilatjap	JAVA & MAKASSAR	in port	17th Sept.	KOBE

* Wireless Telegraphy.

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 1574.
York Building. [16]

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.)

Steamer	Arrive Hongkong from Australia	Leave Hongkong for Australia
Eastern	16th Sept.	4th Oct. at 11 a.m.
St. Albans	2nd Oct.	15th Nov.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewards are carried.

All Steamers fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.

For further particulars, apply to

Gibb, Livingston & Co.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for first Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOI AND POOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamship	Captain	Leaving
Haiching	W. C. Passmore	TUES., 12th Sept. at 2 p.m.
Haiching	J. S. Thomson	FRI., 15th Sept. at 2 p.m.
Haiching	J. W. Evans	TUES., 19th Sept. at 2 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,
General Managers.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI, Moji & Kobe	Namsang	Tues., 12th Sept. at d'light.
SHANGHAI	Wosang	Wed., 13th Sept. at d'light.
KOBE & Moji	Yatsing	Thurs., 14th Sept. at d'light.
S'PORE, Penang & C'utta	Pooksang	Thurs., 14th Sept. at noon.
WEIHAWEI & Tientsin	Chipsing	Fri., 15th Sept. at d'light.
SHANGHAI	Choyasang	Fri., 15th Sept. at d'light.
MANILA	Yuensang	Sat., 16th Sept. at 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN	Mausang	Thurs., 21st Sept. at noon.

Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang" and "Pooksang" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan, returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Yatsing" and "Kumsang" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Cebu, Tientsin, Dairen, Weihaiwei.

Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lahad Dato, Singapore, Tawau, Penang, Jeddah and Lahman.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
Telephone No. 215.

LOG BOOK.

Dutch Shipbuilding.

From the shipbuilding yard of N. V. Burgerhout's Machinefabriek and Scheepvaart, Rotterdam, there was launched recently, a cargo steamer of 1,200 tons dead weight, building for Messrs. P. A. von Es and Co., Rotterdam. She is 67.30 metres long by 10.15 and 4.58 metres and will be supplied with triple expansion engines of 650 h.p. The keel will now be laid in the same yard for another 1,200 tons dead weight steamer for account of other Dutch owners.

Chepstow & Standard's Station Building.

A meeting of the shareholders in Messrs. E. Finch and Co., Ltd., Chepstow, was held last month for the purpose of considering the offer to acquire the Company made by the Standard Shipbuilding Company. That offer was as follows:—£9 for each £5 ordinary share, and £18 for each £10 preference share, free of all expenses. The meeting had also to consider a proposal that whilst the old conditions should be thus absorbed, a new company should be formed to be known as Edward Finch and Co. (1916), Ltd., to carry on the business heretofore carried on by the old company. Mr. G. Francis, chairman of the company, presided at the meeting, and all his co-directors were present. The offer of the Standard Company was read to the meeting, and the following resolution was carried unanimously:— "That the company be wound up voluntarily, and that William Anderson Henderson, of 3, Fenchurch-street, in the City of London, chartered accountant, be and he is hereby appointed liquidator for the purpose of such winding up. That the said liquidator be and he is hereby authorised to consent to the registration of a new company, to be named Edward Finch and Co. (1916), Ltd., or some similar name. That the draft agreement between the company and the said W. A. Henderson, on the one part, and Edward Finch and Co. (1916), Ltd., on the other part, which has been read to the meeting, shall be, and the same is hereby approved, and the said liquidator is hereby authorised to enter into an agreement with such new company when incorporated, in the terms of the said draft, and shall carry the same into effect. On the proposition of Mr. E. Dutton, seconded by Mr. H. Gorman, a vote of thanks was accorded to the direct for their services. It is understood that the proposed name of the new company will be adopted—Edward Finch and Co. (1916), Ltd.

Foreign Steamers and Tailingau.

The port of Seitou (Teikanto), which now lies under the Military Administration has been open to Japanese and British merchantmen only. Now that things have been quite restored to normal order at that port and trade with home and coast ports has been markedly enlivened, it has occurred to the authorities concerned that it will do a great deal to the development of the trade to open the port to the world's merchantmen excepting the German and Austrian vessels says the "Manchuria Daily News." A stout protest has, however, been raised by a Japanese steamship company interested in the Dairen-Seitou service and also by some merchants at the two ports against the proposed abolition of the above restrictions on the ground that the foothold of Japanese shipping and trade established there may be thereby prematurely weakened. The Tokyo Government has recently given instructions to the Seitou Garrison to investigate the actual conditions prevailing, and the matter is expected to be discussed at a Cabinet council in the near future. The entry of the Russian Volunteer Fleet steamers into that port has been allowed implicitly under special conditions, and Japanese vessels under foreign charter, the "China Merchants" S. M. Co.'s tank steamers the Standard Oil Co.'s tank steamers, etc., are now also admitted to the port under permission of the Japanese Government authorities.

THE ALEXANDRIA CAFE
Just arrived, Large shipments of
Obolost Hams.

VESSELS DUE.

SHARE MARKET
QUOTATIONS.

Up To the Minute.

Douglas.	b. \$ 136.00.
Ados (Def.)	b. \$ 127.50.
Steamboats.	b. \$ 22.50.
China Sugars.	b. \$ 119.09.
H.K. Wharves.	a. \$ 85.50.
K'loon Docks.	a. \$ 130.00.
Cemosa.	a. \$ 9.75.
Watsons.	b. \$ 6.75.

BEEF EXPORTS FROM
BRAZIL.

Big Demand for Refrigerated Meat.

An interesting report on the great demand for refrigerated meat from Brazil and the very sensible effect it has had on Brazilian finances is furnished by Mr. Alfred L. M. Gottschalk, the United States Consul General at Rio de Janeiro. He says that in consequence of the world's demand for meat the question of cattle raising has been the subject of a general agitation throughout the country. The decrease in the amount of available pasture for cattle in those countries where the influx of the homesteaders has greatly limited the range, the large demand of the warring European nations for refrigerated meat and other causes have convinced the Brazilians of the fact that their country, whose extent is as great as that of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, possesses all the requisites for the establishment of a flourishing cattle industry.

There is a decided feeling in Brazil at present that its economic future would be brighter were its interests more diversified, if it did not depend so much upon rubber or coffee or yerba matico or some one popular product which may be a source of much income at present, but which is subject to economic disturbances with the fluctuations of the foreign markets, and which is always threatened with the danger at home of over-confidence on the part of the producer and of consequent over-production," says Mr. Gottschalk. "Vast tracts of land have for many years been devoted to cattle raising. There is a large number of cattle already in Brazil, but thus far no complete census has been made. However, the Brazilian cattle industry has a bright future, provided the proper attention is directed."

The actual exportation of refrigerated beef from Brazil began in November, 1914, with a shipment out of the port of Santos to Great Britain. It was but a small export of a little over 1,000 kilos, or 2,204 pounds, valued at something less than 300 dollars. The refrigerated meat exports during the first four months of 1916 amounted to 13,762,059 pounds, compared with 769,121 pounds for the corresponding period in 1915. The value of these shipments amounted to 1,210,665 and 54,025 dollars respectively.

"Already there are numerous meat packing establishments in the country. The Continental Products Company, a combination of the Sulzberger interests of Chicago and those of the Brazil Railway, is operating at Barrington, near the city of Sao Paulo. Other enterprises are operating successfully, and the opening for extensive concerns of this nature as well as the cattle raising will be an important issue in the future of Brazil."

The Federal Government of Brazil, while working against difficulties, has been able to establish a Federal service of cattle inspection, which although it is not yet perfect, is yielding results, and is daily strengthening its hold upon the country at large.

Mr. Gottschalk says:—"The native stock, commonly known as gado oriolino, or creole cattle, is said to be excellent, in fact to be as good as if not better than the original native type of the Rio de la Plata, upon which the cattle industry of Argentina has been built. The Brazilian stock contains a considerable influx of East Indian zebu blood, notably heavy imports of the zebu having been made at various times in the effort to improve the quality of the Brazilian animal."

TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from page 1.)

MORE V. C. HEROES.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

September 10, 5.00 a.m.
The "Gazette" notifies the following awards of the Victoria Cross—Temporary Major Stewart Walter London-shand, Captain Adrian Carton Dewart, Temporary Lieutenant Geoffrey St. George Cather, Temporary Second Lieutenant Simpson Bell, Sergeant-Major Nelson Carter (Sussexes), Corporal George Sanders (West Yorks.), Private James Hutchinson (Lancashire Fusiliers), William McFadden, Rumbert Quigg (Irish Rifles), James Miller (Royal Lancasters), William Short (Yorkshires), Thomas Turrill (Worcesters), Theodore Veale (Devons), Drummer Walmer Ritchie (Seaforth), Private William Frederick Faulds (South African Infantry), and the following Australian infantrymen: Second Lieutenant Arthur Seaford Blackburn, Privates Thomas Cooke, William Jackson, John Leck and Martin O'Meara.

KING DECORATES LIEUT. ROBINSON.

September 9, 11.50 a.m.
H. M. the King at Windsor presented the Victoria Cross to the airman, Lieut. Robinson, who destroyed the Zeppelin recently.

PROTESTS AGAINST COMMANDEERING CLUBS.

September 9, 11.50 a.m.
The commandeering of the National Liberal and Constitutional Clubs by the Munitions Department has caused consternation in Clubland. Deputations have visited the War Office to protest.

BRITISH PROPERTY IN ENEMY LANDS.

September 9, 11.50 a.m.
A proclamation requires returns to be made of British property in enemy territory, and of claims by British against enemy persons and enemy governments.

GENERAL VON HINDENBURG ON SOMME FRONT.

September 9, 11.50 a.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Copenhagen reports that General von Hindenburg has arrived at the Somme, accompanied by the Crown Prince.

A FRENCH WAR CREDIT.

September 9, 11.50 a.m.
The French budget committee has adopted a bill providing for credits of £333,000,000 for the final quarter of 1916.

INDIAN COTTON AND
THE EMPIRE.

Lancashire's Opportunity.

Professor W. Roberts, writes in the Journal of Commerce.

Certain broad facts and tendencies in the cotton world have of late forced themselves on the attention of those interested in cotton in any form. America produces at present 15 million bales, or three-fifths of the world's supply, and is already using herself over seven million bales for the American mills. India comes next as to quantity, viz., a production of between five, and six million bales, of which, roughly, half is exported. Of late great changes have been taking place in India, the most significant of which is the standardization of types that is taking place and the tendency to grow finer, or staple, cotton. The quantity of staple cotton, lin, or over, already grown is well over 200,000 bales, and will in a few years reach 500,000 bales. In the Punjab alone, where there was no American cotton 13 years ago, and only seven or eight thousand acres as late as 1911, the area this year is well over 120,000 acres. The writer sold himself for the Government over 100 tons of seed at prices 40 to 45 per cent. above the price of bazaar or ordinary seed, and this though farmers had to come often 30 and 40 miles with carts to fetch it. Some of this cotton was valued recently in Liverpool at 8½d a pound, or more than 1d over middling American. Where is this cotton going to? At present very little of it comes to Lancashire, so that the Indian mills which used to import small quantities of American cotton have to use it. The quantity grown is bound to increase, as it pays the farmer better than ordinary Indian cotton of fin. staple. Is Lancashire by simple neglect going to ignore these changes until Indian mills which now confine themselves to Indian cotton have become serious competitors in the fine goods trade? The climate of India is unfavourable for fine spinning, but if no one else takes the cotton it will be used in India

A NASTY MISHAP.

Accident to Mounted Police Reservist.

Sergeant Scull, of the Mounted Section of the Police Reserve, has reported to the Police that, while with him on patrol duty in Wong Nei Cheong Road on Saturday, Trooper Ralph was thrown from his pony through the animal churning at a tram-car. He received rather nasty wounds to his head and face, and his injuries were attended to at the Royal Naval Hospital. He was later able to proceed home.

The pony was killed in the accident and the carcass was removed by Sergeant Scull.

and the manufactured goods will be sold there. In self interest alone Lancashire cannot afford to look on as a spectator. From the point of view of India the main question is securing a good price for the farmers, who form 85 per cent. of the population and are the first care of the Government of India. There is great hope at present of the British Cotton Growing Association coming into India in response to a generous offer by the Punjab Government, and if this comes to pass there is a fine prospect of mutual development which will benefit India and the Empire. India has been feeling the competition of Japan and Germany in the short staple manufacture, and assistance might be worked out in this respect for India if the subject is considered on a broad enough basis. The writer had occasion recently to discuss these points with many of the leading men in Manchester and some in Liverpool, and was very much struck with the open mind with which the matter was looked upon. It is significant that a shipowner—Sir Alfred Jones—did the pioneer work for the B.O.G.A. The whole business, however, needs broadening, and should be an imperial rather than a cotton concern, and have much larger capital and very strong Government support.

THE LAW ABOUT LEAVE.

Interesting Points in a Singapore Action.

In the Supreme Court, at Singapore on September 1, Mr. Justice Eames delivered judgment in the action brought by Messrs. Bonstead and Co. against Mr. Hermann Johnson, formerly in their service, and now in Singapore with Eastern Agencies, Ltd. The claim was for \$578.37 for passage supplied and money lent and advanced to the defendant. There was a counter claim for \$877.50, being ten months' half-pay in respect of leave (\$1,700), less admitted liability for return passage \$282.84, and advance of \$25, equivalent to \$214.28, and two months' half-pay actually received \$325. Alternatively, he claimed damages for wrongful dismissal. The hon'ble Mr. C. I. Carver appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. O. Everitt for the defendant.

His lordship said: The events which have led up to the trial of this case are as follows:—Under an agreement dated the 12th day of April, 1910, the defendant was employed by the plaintiffs as their servant for a period of three years at a salary which was raised from year to year, the plaintiffs providing a first-class passage outwards at the beginning, and a first-class passage home on the termination of the agreement, or on the defendant being invalided during the currency thereof. This agreement expired by effluxion of time, and the defendant remained in the employment of the plaintiffs without any further written agreement, his salary having been raised from time to time.

Under those circumstances, the plaintiffs, at or about the beginning of Feb., 1915, gave to the defendant a return first class passage to England and back and ten months' leave on half pay. The defendant accepted the offer of leave and the return passage, and it may be inferred from that acceptance that there was then concluded an agreement between the parties that the defendant should spend his period of leave in recuperating in a temperate climate, and at the end of his leave return to the service of the plaintiffs. He still remained a servant of the plaintiffs.

However, on arriving in England the defendant almost immediately received the offer of other employment in Singapore by another firm, and on March 10 wrote a letter to the plaintiffs' head office in England in which he described the offer, and sent a copy thereof with the telegram by which it was conveyed to him. In that letter, defendant also said: "In consideration of my own future I think I ought to accept. Before doing so, I await your comment." To this letter, he received a reply dated 15th March, 1915, from the plaintiffs, in which the plaintiffs said: "Your letter is, I take it, a formal intimation of your wish to leave the firm, and in any case we accept it as such." On the following day, the defendant again wrote a letter to the plaintiffs, in which, after saying he had no intention to leave the plaintiffs' firm, he added: "But after receipt of your letter there is no alternative."

On this correspondence, the plaintiffs say that the defendant terminated his employment on March 10th, and the defendant says the plaintiffs discharged him on March 15th. I find that neither statement is correct. The result of the three letters is that plaintiffs and defendant terminated the employment by mutual agreement. There was no resignation on the part of the defendant, and no dismissal by the plaintiffs.

Here the matter might have ended, but for the following facts. The plaintiffs had paid to the defendant two months' half pay for Feb. and March, and a further sum of £25, or £214.28, by way of loan, besides supplying to him a return first-class passage. On that the plaintiffs claim \$282.84 for the return passage, \$214.28 for the money lent, and \$81.25 as half of the half pay already paid to the defendant for the month of March. For the purpose of this case, the defendant admits the claim for the return

passage and for the money lent, but counter-claims for the ten months' half pay which had been granted to him, less the two months' half pay already received.

The question of defendant's right to this half-pay was raised in the three letters already referred to, and it remained practically the only outstanding question when the employment was terminated. Plaintiffs say that the defendant was only entitled to half-pay up to the date of the termination of the agreement. I find that date to be March 17, 1915, not March 10. The defendant says that he is entitled to half-pay for the period of ten months. There was no written agreement between plaintiffs and defendant in existence at the time of the termination of the employment. There was some contract in existence, but what the contract was so far as half pay is concerned must be gathered from the evidence and the surrounding circumstances.

In a written contract, it would have been easy to provide that half-pay should cease on the termination of the employment, but this has not been done. The question of damages for wrongful dismissal does not arise in this case. It is only necessary to decide to what the defendant is entitled by way of half-pay under an unwritten and a more or less implied contract.

Now what do the words "leave on half-pay" mean? I decide that their meaning is "leave to draw half salary or wages without performing any services therefor during the period of leave." When such leave is granted, the leave to draw becomes a right to draw. But such right is not absolute. It is conditional; and is limited by the object and the intention with which the leave is granted. The primary object of granting leave is that of the recuperation and the restoration of the physical and in many cases mental health of the recipient of leave. One condition, therefore, is that the recipient spends his period of leave in an invigorating climate; another condition is that he enjoys a period of leisure and rest from toil.

In this case, I am satisfied that the intention of both parties, when the leave and the return passage were granted and accepted, was that the defendant should use his leave for rest and recreation and return to the service of the plaintiffs at the end thereof. But they have mutually agreed that the employment should be terminated. It is therefore necessary to turn to other considerations, and on the evidence I am satisfied that (in the absence of express stipulation) the defendant was and is entitled to half pay during that part of the ten months when he was not employed and not receiving full pay from another firm. In this case, the evidence shows that the defendant, instead of using his leave, and his pay therefor, for the purpose for which they were granted, entered into another service and began to receive full pay for that service, after a period of three months of leave only had elapsed. From the 1st of May, 1915, he was employed on full salary by another firm. He also received from this other firm a present of \$100. But I cannot take that present into consideration. Moreover, he left England for Singapore and entirely ceased to use the leave either for rest or for restoration to vigour in a temperate climate. I decide therefore that by so doing he forfeited all right to receive any half pay from and including May 1, 1915. To decide otherwise in defendant's favour would be to decide that for a further period of seven months, which he was employed on full pay by another firm, the defendant was entitled also to half pay from the plaintiffs. I am satisfied that this never formed part of the contract made between plaintiff and defendant. On the contrary, as I said above, in the absence of express stipulation to the contrary I find that defendant was entitled to draw half pay only during the period of his stay in England before he was employed on full salary by the other firm. I find that this period is the month of March, 1915.

The plaintiffs are therefore entitled to judgment on the claim for the amount of the return passage and the loan, viz., \$282.84 and \$214.28, or a total of \$497.12; and on the counter-claim the defendant is entitled to half-pay for the month of April, i.e., \$162.50, half pay for Feb. and March having been paid in advance.

I therefore give judgment for plaintiffs on their claim for \$497.12, and judgment for the defendant on the counter claim for \$162.50.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The opinions expressed by the correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph."]

"THE SCAMPS."

(To the Editor of the Hongkong Telegraph.)

Sir:—May I be permitted to applaud the sentiments expressed by "Nauticus" in your Saturday issue, and suggest that all Britishers should conduct their lives in accordance with the following lines:—
In sackcloth and ashes,
With tearful and sad face,
Our way through the world we should go;
And vie with each other,
Our best to discover,
How much we can make of our woe.

For the Allies are fighting,
Great wrongs they are righting.
Now isn't it good to be sad?
How dare we to laugh
Whilst the Germans we strafe,
When, by crying, great strength we can add?

I would ask all to ponder,
And seriously wonder
How best to increase our great grief.

So when out for pleasure
You're invited—if ever,
Say "Tears give me far more relief."

These times demand hard work,
And no one should dare shirk.
To make him as fit as he can;
So let us keep steady,
And prove ourselves ready
By placing all joys under ban.

There's only one true way
To win through this dark day,
And this secret to you I will tell:
"Be resolute and strong
To go moping along.
And trust midst your tears 'All is well!'"

It's a sorry mistake
Which most people make,
To think that you want any joy,
So if strength is your need,
To them pay no heed,
Just howl like an over-spilt boy.

In conclusion—This news,
Just cultivate "Blues."
And be your guard not to spend
A single red cent
When on pleasure you're bent,
Lost your country to — you would send.

Yours, etc.,
OPTIMIST.

LANGKAT OUTPUT.

Messrs. Benjamin and Potts advise us that the Langkat output is as follows:—

Sept.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Tons
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	118
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	105
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	118
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	111
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	103
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	112
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	101
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	110
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	102
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	104
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	108

Total to 11th inst. 1,190

Daily average 108.18

No Import Permit.

An itinerant trader, named Kwa Sam, was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with importing a quantity of soap without a permit. The goods were landed at the Kin Shan Wharf. His Worship imposed a fine of \$10.

\$282.84 and \$214.28, or a total of \$497.12; and on the counter-claim the defendant is entitled to half-pay for the month of April, i.e., \$162.50, half pay for Feb. and March having been paid in advance.

I therefore give judgment for plaintiffs on their claim for \$497.12, and judgment for the defendant on the counter claim for \$162.50.

A HONGKONG TRAGEDY.

Former Chinese Magistrate Murdered.

An alarming tragedy occurred in Guttsell Street, near the corner of Wellington Street, on Friday night, when Wu Hing-ki, residing at 4, Gage Street, was fatally stabbed. The deceased had been a magistrate of the Prefecture of Kingchow, Kwangtung, and had been residing in Hongkong for some months past.

It appears that he left his home in the company of two friends to go down into the town and just as he got into Guttsell Street he was seen to fall. This was the first intimation that his companions had that anything untoward had happened, and it was then found that he had been stabbed with a large knife in the side, the assailant having in the meantime mingled with the crowd. The wound caused by the knife was of a very serious nature, and the deceased, who is a man of very big build, was removed first to his home close by and later to the Government Civil Hospital. Despite every attention, he passed away soon after ten o'clock the same night.

It is known that whilst he was magistrate the deceased administered his duties with a severe hand and was by no means lenient to offenders, and it is conjectured that his assailant was prompted by motives of revenge.

Two men are being detained by the Police in connection with the affair, and enquiries are still being made.

THE CINEMATOPHAGES.

Victoria.

The Friday, Saturday and Sunday programme at the Victoria Theatre contained a most interesting variety of pictures, including the 7th and 8th episodes of Mr. Phillips' Oppenheim's "Black Box." The Pathe Gazette and war pictures were, as usual, extremely good, and there was, in addition, a very jolly "Bunny" film. To-night there is a special Monday programme and the Band of the 18th Infantry, by kind permission of Capt. Hammond and officers, will be in attendance. The pictures will be entirely of the comic variety and will include: "Max Linder's Elopement," "Willis Going to the Dentist" and various Keystone films. To-morrow night there will be a complete change of programme. Attention is drawn to the grand variety entertainment which will be given at the Victoria shortly, by the Venus Concert Troupe.

At the Bijou, the American serial film "Neal of the Navy" becomes increasingly popular, both Europeans and Chinese finding it entirely to their taste. The 9th and 10th instalments are now being shown and, with them, some rousing comies, Keystone and others.

At the Palace a most interesting programme is on show, and on Saturday night there was the further agreeable addition of a band. The 8th and 9th episodes of the "Black Box" serial film were given, together with a very fine jungle picture,—"The Lion Hunter," dealing with wild life in Africa. Three good comies also figured on the bill: "A Brand New Hero," "Double Crossed" and "A Sky Pirate."

The New Hongkong Theatre a fine four-part Italian film: "The Waitress Countess" is being shown. The story is a strong one, feasible and full of human interest. The Gaumont Graphic contains a number of well-taken and most interesting photographs dealing with the war and other matters of topical interest, and there are further attractions in the shape of "His Revenge," a two-part drama, and various comies.

L.C.C. lift to Y.M.C.A. The London County Council has given the old Haymarket Street fire station to the Y.M.C.A. for the Soldiers, says the Architects and Builders Journal of May 24.

COMMERCIAL.

Rubber Prices.

The F. M. S. Customs value placed on rubber of the highest grade, for the period Sept. 1-7, is 2s 4d, and the export duty assessed on a price of \$120 per pikul for all grades.

Iron and Steel.

London, August 3.—Messrs. Price, Waterhouse and Co. have issued their statement of the average net selling prices per ton of iron manufactured by those firms associated with the Board of Conciliation and Arbitration for the Manufacture of Iron and Steel Trade of the North of England for the two months ended June 30th last. The following is a statement of the different classes of iron sold, with the average net selling price of each, as compared with the quantities and prices for the previous two months:—Bails, 1 ton, 16 cwt., 2 qrs., at \$12. 4s 11.17d per ton, as against 4 cwt., 14 lbs., at \$14 6s 10.42d per ton; plates, 1.023 ton, 1 cwt., 1 qr., 22 lbs., at \$10 1s 10.83d per ton, as against 1.130 tons, 12 cwt., at \$10 8.08d per ton; bars, 7.233 tons, 6 cwt., at \$12 2s 11.73d per ton, as against 6.635 tons, 6 cwt., 2 lbs., at \$11 14s 3.53d per ton; and angles, 215 tons, 18 lbs., at \$11 1s 1.49d per ton, as against 533 tons, 8 cwt., 3 qrs., 1 lb., at \$10 13s 5.10d per ton; a total of 8 473 tons, 4 cwt., 12 lbs., at \$11 17s 5.54d per ton, as against 8,299 tons, 10 cwt., 3 qrs., 24 lbs., at \$11 9s 5.57d per ton. It will be observed that rails are about 2s 2a per ton cheaper, plates about 7s per ton lower, bars about 8s 8d per ton dearer, and angles about 7s 6d per ton more. The average price is advanced about 8s. In accordance with the sliding scale arrangement there will be an advance of 3d per ton on puddling and 2½ per cent. on all other forge and mill wages to take effect from to-day. Since the war started wages have been advanced by 5s per ton on puddling and 50 per cent. on all other forge and mill wages, the average price of manufactured iron having risen from \$6 13s 1.91d per ton to the present figure, an increase of about \$5 4s 4d.

Burma's Crops.

The summary of the first forecast of the cotton crop in Burma for the year 1916-17, states:—The area under cotton in the ten chief cotton-growing districts is estimated at 203,718 acres, an increase of 17,892 acres as compared with the area actually cultivated last year (1915-16), and a decrease of 24,359 acres on the area estimated in the corresponding forecast of 1915-16. All districts except Prome and Myingyan share in the decrease, Segaing accounting for 11,951 acres of the total reduction. The deficit early rains have caused a shrinkage of 6,805 acres in Thayetmyo and of 3,175 acres in the Lower Chindwin. Magwe attributes the smaller area sown this year to the bad cotton market of last year. In districts for which a conventional forecast is prepared, it is estimated that the area under cotton is some 4,000 acres. In five districts sowings were begun at the normal time, and in three districts they were late. Standing crops on the whole are reported to be doing well. The summary of the first forecast of the groundnut in Burma for the year 1916-17 states:—The area under groundnut in the seven principal groundnut-producing districts is estimated at 237,810 acres, that is 29,388 acres below the area estimated at the corresponding date last year, and a decrease of 1,936 acres as compared with the area actually cultivated last year. Five of the seven districts report a shrinkage in area; one district attributes this to the bad prices obtained for the crop last year which discouraged extended sowings, while the unfavourable early rains retarded operations in the other districts. The Pakokku and Segaing districts, however, show increases of 5,991 and 1,194 acres respectively. In districts which do not furnish regular forecasts, the area is estimated to aggregate 5,500 acres. In three districts sowings were commenced at the normal time and in three districts sowings were late. The condition of standing crops on the whole promises well.

CAPTURED COLONEL'S DIARY.

Bavarian Losses.

Sir Douglas Haig, in his dispatch of July 17, gave extracts from a number of captured documents which showed that the 16th Bavarian Infantry Regiment had suffered severely in the first two weeks of the Somme offensive. The officer commanding this regiment, Colonel Bedall, was taken prisoner on July 13, and the following entries in his diary not only confirm the extracts quoted by Sir Douglas Haig, but provide a first-hand account of the enemy's experiences under our artillery fire:—

The diary begins, so far as the Somme operations are concerned, on June 30. A few days later Colonel Bedall assembled the battalion commanders and explained the situation to them. His speech appears in full in the diary, and we quote the following from it:—

With an overwhelming superiority of artillery the English have maintained for eight days an infernally violent bombardment, and this in part with guns of the heaviest calibre (28cm.) and with naval guns. This was directed on our trenches, our second and third lines, our billets, and on the villages. It has set fire to and blasted into ruins almost all the hamlets behind our first line as far back as 15-20 km. [10 to 13 miles].

The troops who had so far held the line south of Mametz and south of Montauban (Prussians, among them Regiment No. 1) had sustained severe losses from the intense enemy bombardment, which had been maintained for many days without a pause, and for the most part were already shot to pieces. While on the German side the first line on such part of the 2nd Army front as was subjected to the attack was held by only five divisions, with 2-3 divisions in reserve, according to accounts received, on the front Monchy-Broye 22-25 divisions had been concentrated for an attack on a narrow front, ebullient in considerable depth. The necessary artillery and infantry reinforcements were to some extent concentrated towards the end of June. Under these circumstances there was a very heavy task awaiting us.

The position became even more critical, because it afterwards came out that the 6th Bavarian Reserve Regiment, which on the morning of July 1 was thrown into Montauban, had been completely destroyed. Of 3,500 men, only 500 survivors remained, and these are for the most part men who had not taken part in the battle, plus two regimental officers and a few stragglers who turned up on the following day. All the rest are dead, wounded, or missing; only a small fraction fell into the enemy's hands as prisoners. The Regimental Staff and the battalion staffs have all been captured in their dug-outs.

The 6th Bavarian Reserve Regiment is said to have surrendered owing to the complete shortage of ammunition, which had all been expended, but maintained an heroic resistance until the last moment. These dirty English are said to have slain these brave people without mercy, although the lack of ammunition rendered them all but defenceless, and although by signals they showed their readiness to surrender. These days—July 1 and 2—were very hard for the 16th Bavarians and our heavy losses. But the men carried out their duties bravely, not minding death or wounds, and maintained their reputation as 16th Bavarians and as heroes. I greatly rejoiced over the achievements of the regiment, which met with the unstinted praise of all our superiors and am proud to command such a fine regiment.

Colonel Bedall complains of the non-appearance of the 12th Reserve Division which was to have supported two of his battalions in an attack in the early morning of July 3, and that it was only when he declared that his entire regiment would be lost "if permission was going to be withheld from me to break off this costly

FRANCE'S NEED OF COAL.

An Official Statement.

M. Weiss, the French Director of Mines, says that in consequence of the invasion the consumption of coal in France has fallen from 80 million tons to 42 million tons per annum. For the same reason production has fallen from 40 million tons to about 19 million. There is therefore a deficit of about 23 million tons. German and Belgian sources of supply being now closed to France, she is obliged to come to Great Britain to ask her to make up the deficit. As the export from Great Britain to France before the war was about 10 million tons per annum an additional 13 million tons are now required. France has made the maximum effort possible compatible with military needs for all men under 35 are at the front. The working day has been increased from eight to nine hours; in some collieries shifts have been doubled. The result has been that, although the best miners are at the front, the production of the French mines in the uninvaded territory is being maintained at the pre-war standard. At the recent conference with British representatives he asked them to take every opportunity they had of impressing upon the miners of Great Britain the tremendous strain which has been put upon France by the shortage of coal, a material quite as essential as munitions for the winning of the war, and the hope of the French people that the British miners will not be behind their French confreres in maintaining the production at the maximum possible amount. The colliery-owners of France offered, as far back as July, 1915, to fix standard prices at limits satisfactory to the Government; which only meant a moderate advance on the prices ruling before the war.

but that he obtained the necessary consent, and retired his force to new positions.

July 7.—The English once again let off gas. Bazentin-le-Grand and the positions of the 16th Regiment were subjected to a lively bombardment on the evening of the 6th inst., which has completely wrecked them. The attack which started in the afternoon of July 6 near Contalmaison was continued without a pause and with varying success; on July 7 the line was pierced as far as Contalmaison: 14 companies of the 3rd Guard Division were ordered to counter-attack, coming from the direction of Martinpuich and Flers, and advancing south-west on Contalmaison.

At 10 p.m. Bazentin-le-Grand was subjected to half an hour's surprise fire by enemy's artillery. This was of unprecedented violence and destroyed the village to such an extent that there is nothing but a heap of bricks to be seen there now.

July 10.—There was very heavy fighting in the Mametz Wood in which No. 1 section of the machine-gun company of the 16th Regiment suffered the exceptionally great loss, by a direct hit, of 15 men and one platoon commander killed and 12 men wounded.

Towards evening a furious struggle began in Mametz Wood. This lasted the entire night until the morning. The 3rd Battalion of the 16th Regiment and the 2nd Battalion of the Lehr Regiment were heavily engaged.

To-day a draft of 300 men arrived from the recruit battalion. Each battalion received 100 men to make up for losses.

Bazentin-le-Grand was repeatedly shelled to-day, but during the night less so than usual.

July 11.—During the day very intense and methodical shelling of the regimental sector from 9 a.m. till late evening by guns of very heavy calibre, including 28cm. Bazentin-le-Grand suffered terribly, and is to-day a scene of war and devastation which cannot be improved upon.

The 3rd Battalion of the 16th Regiment found the situation inside Mametz Wood to be very unfavourable, and suffered severely in consequence.

GERMANY AND THE "BARALONG."

The Zeppelin Threat.

Berlin, August 14th.—The German Government has transmitted to the Reichstag a White Book about the Baralong case, containing official German and British documents. The final report says: "The German Government, in reply to the British declaration about the German memorandum of January 10th, 1916, on the Baralong case, has decided that, on account of the British Government's revolting attitude, it was impossible to continue the negotiations. At the same time, it was announced that reprisals will be taken, corresponding to the provocation." It was further said that the German Government "of course declined to return the crimes committed by British seamen by similar reprisals, as, for instance, the shooting of British prisoners of war, but German ships will have convinced the British nation that Germany is able not to let go unavenged the cruelties perpetrated by the officers of the Baralong. If, formerly, the unavoidable danger of civilians was particularly considered when using Zeppelins for military purposes, such regard will no longer hold good, in face of the Baralong murder."

"Since then, the arm of the airships has been used against British within the limits of the law of nations, without any other regard. In every airship which throws destructive bombs on London or other defended towns, of such as contain establishments of military character Britain shall remember the Baralong case."

Ostasiatischer Lloyd.

A SUBSIDY FOR COMMERCE.

British-Italian Banking Company.

London, August 1. In the House of Commons, to-day.

Mr. McKenna, replying to a question by Mr. A. Williamson, said that a British company under the title of the British-Italian Corporation, Ltd., with a capital of £1,000,000, had been formed to promote the joint economic interests of this country and Italy. There was no public issue, the capital having been subscribed privately, chiefly amongst the banks. There would be six British directors. The British Government agreed to contribute to the company by way of subsidy during its first ten years a sum of £50,000 annually, or the equivalent of 5 per cent. upon its paid up capital if less than £1,000,000. The company agreed to pay to the Government an amount equal to any dividend above a cumulative one of 5 per cent., the company also establishing a reserve fund to repay the subsidy. Parliament would be asked to give covering authority in the next Government War Obligations Bill. There would also be established a company under the style of the Compagnie Italia Britannica under Italian law with a capital of £400,000, one-half of which is to be taken by the British-Italian Corporation, Ltd., and the other half by the Credito Italiano and their friends. Three of the nine directors would be British; the two companies would work in close collaboration, but the subsidy of the Government would remain for the benefit of the British company exclusively. The object of the two companies was the development of the economic relations between Britain and Italy, and the promotion of undertakings in the commercial and industrial field in Italy. They would carry out banking and financial operations, which did not necessarily fall within the strict definition of banking as understood in this country. (Cheers.)

Replying to a question, Mr. McKenna said he did not know whether there was a precedent for this step, but the Government thought it was desirable to promote such an arrangement, and that it might well constitute a precedent in itself. (Cheers.)

HONGKONG SHARE REPORT.

S.—SELLERS; SA.—SALES; B.—BUYERS; N.—NOMINAL.

OFFICIAL PRICES.

BANKS.	
Banks	b. \$750
MARINE INSURANCES.	
Cantons	n. \$400
North China	n. \$155
Unions	n. \$920
Yangtzes	n. ex 73 \$262
FIRE INSURANCES.	
China Fires	b. \$154
H. K. Fires	b. \$385
SHIPPING.	
Douglases	b. \$136
Steamboats	b. \$221
Indos (Def.)	b. \$127
Indos (Pref.)	b. \$46
Shells	a. 109-1
Ferries	a. \$37
REFINERIES.	
Sugars	b. \$110
Malabons	b. \$371
MINING.	
Kailans	n. 30-
Langkats	b. \$264
Raubas	n. \$250
Tronohs	n. 30-
Urals	n. 34-
DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, &C.	
H. K. Wharves	sa. \$351
Kowloon Docks	b. & sa. \$130
Shai Docks	n. \$74
H'kong Wharves	n. \$84
LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.	
Centrals	b. \$99
H. K. Hotels	n. \$115
Land Invest.	s. \$100
H'phreys Est.	b. \$550
K'loon Lands	n. \$38
Shai Lands	n. \$114
West Points	n. \$88
COTTON MILLS.	
Ewos	n. \$150
Kung Yiks	b. \$14.35
Shai Cottons	n. \$100
Yangtzepons	b. \$31
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Borneos	n. \$8
China Light & P. B.	n. \$4.75
Providents	b. \$4.90
Dairy Farms	sa. \$11 & 404
Green Islands	b. \$9.70
H. K. Electric	s. \$54
Ropes	n. \$33
Trams, Low Level	n. \$7.55
Trams, Peak, old	n. \$3.60
Trams, Peak, new	b. cents 80
Laundries	b. \$83
U. Waterboats	n. \$17.00
Watsons	b. \$634
Wm. Powells	s. \$9.80
Morning Posts	b. \$29

CORRECTED TO MONDAY SEPTEMBER 11, 1916.

BENJAMIN & POTTS.
Share and General Brokers,
Princes Building.
Tel. address: Broker.

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.	
T/T	2 1/2 3/4
Demand	2 1/2 13/16
30 d/s.	2 1/2 7/8
60 d/s.	2 1/2
4 m/s.	2 1/2 1/16
T/T Shanghai	70 1/2
T/T Singapore	91 3/4
T/T Japan	100 3/4
T/T India	159 3/4
Demand, India	160
T/T San Francisco	51
30 & New York	123 3/4
T/T Java	123 3/4
T/T Manila	Nom.
T/T France	3.00 1/2
Demand, Paris	3.01
BUYING.	
4 m/s. L/C	2 1/2 9/16
4 m/s. D/E	2 1/2 11/16
6 m/s. L/C	2 1/2 13/16
30 d/s. Sydney & Melbourne	2 1/2 13/16
30 d/s. San Francisco	52 1/4
30 & New York	123 3/4
4 m/s. Marks	Nom.
4 m/s. France	3.12 1/2
6 m/s. France	3.17 1/2
Demand, Germany	51 1/4
Demand, New York	51 1/4
T/T Bombay	160
Demand, Bombay	160
T/T Calcutta	160
Demand, Calcutta	160
Demand, Singapore	91 3/4
On Haiphong	34 1/2 prem.
On Saigon	34 1/2 prem.
On Bangkok	71 3/4
Sovereign	2.20 Nom.
Gold Leaf, per oz.	53.20
Bar Silver, per oz.	32.9/16

DISCOUNT PER \$100:

Chinese	20 cts. places 11 3/4% d/s.
Chinese	10 " 11 1/2% d/s.
Hongkong	20 cts. places 11 1/4% prem.
Hongkong	10 " 11 1/4% prem.

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

DISCOUNT PER \$100:

Chinese	20 cts. places 11 3/4% d/s.
Chinese	10 " 11 1/2% d/s.
Hongkong	20 cts. places 11 1/4% prem.
Hongkong	10 " 11 1/4% prem.

BANKS.

BANK OF CANTON LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE HONGKONG.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business Transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS Received.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 Months 3% per annum

For 6 Months 4% per annum

For 12 Months 4 1/2% per annum

LOOK POON SHAN, Chief Manager.

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

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